

W. M. J. SLATTERY, Editor.

One year, 75 cents.
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Three months, 25 cents.
When sent out of the country, the postage (25 cents per annum) is added to above rates.

Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1883.

The Louisville Exposition closed last Saturday.

Prohibition clubs are being organized in different portions of the State.

The world didn't "come to an end" last Thursday, as predicted. At least this portion of it didn't.

Our Commissioner of Agriculture—Capt. McWhorter—is being highly complimented for efficiency by the State press.

Ex-United States Senator Thomas F. Randolph died suddenly at his residence in Trenton, New Jersey, a few days since.

There is an unusual large number of hogs this year, and it is thought that pork will be cheaper than at any time since the war.

On the first of this month there were sixty-one judges of the Court of Appeals in Tennessee, and a membership of 3,235 in good standing.

In 1869 there were thirty-one Republican Governors in the United States. It now stands twenty-six Democrats and twelve Republicans.

The Chattanooga Times thinks upon the foundation of the M. E. University in that city will commence about the first of next January.

Another weather prophet has turned up. He predicts that winter will set in in earnest on Dec. 1, and continue steadily until the last of March.

The kluks are giving the citizens of some portions of Georgia much trouble, whipping and otherwise terrorizing them. The citizens are afraid to try to apprehend them.

Printer's Gazette: These journals that try to build themselves up by claiming superiority over other journals are a disgrace to the profession, and are generally short-lived.

The Governor of Texas says that an army of fifty thousand men could not put a stop to the eating of fences, stealing of sheep and shooting of negroes in that State. Terrible state of affairs.

Postal Inspector Ames P. Foster, of Texas, has been dismissed for "knowingly rendering to the department false and fraudulent accounts and thereby obtaining money to which he was not entitled."

Of the 26,761,000 people in the United States over the age of ten years, about 5,000 cannot read, and over 6,000,000 cannot write. Those who cannot write are pretty equally divided between the blacks and whites.

Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, has recently decided that a State cannot fix freight charges on a road passing from one State into another; that this right belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States.

The New York Sun pays the following compliment to the Radical party: "Seventeen months of good stealing still remain before the final departure of the grand old party. The managers will make the most of their last opportunities."

A spring of magic water that not only cures all the diseases of the flesh, but ministers to a mind diseased, has been discovered at Toyah, Texas. The use of the water is reported to have completely cured a man who was supposed to be hopelessly insane.

Memphis Semitar: "In Memphis work is plentiful, and good carpenters, bricklayers and workmen of all kinds get from \$3.50 to \$4 and \$5 a day. There is any amount of work in Memphis, and good wages can always be earned by good, competent workmen."

Lord Bacon wrote much relating to life and longevity. His signs of short life are quick growth, fair, soft skin, soft, fine hair, early corpulence, large head, short neck, small mouth, fat ear, bifid, separated teeth. Some of his signs of long life are slow growth, hard, coarse hair, rough, freckled skin, deep furrows in the forehead, firm flesh with veins lying high, wide nostrils, large mouth, hard, gristly ear, strong, contiguous teeth. He adds that early gray hair is not significant, as some of the longest-lived have turned gray in early life.

The Late Elections.

The elections last week resulted as follows:

Mahone was defeated in Virginia, the Democratic majority being estimated at about 30,000.

Butler was defeated in Massachusetts by about 10,000.

The Democrats carried New Jersey by about 1,000.

New York went Republican.

Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska, all went Republican.

Maryland and Mississippi went Democratic.

An ex-Confederate soldier of Laurens county, S. C., 62 years old, who was three times seriously wounded in battle, and whose property at the beginning of the war was worth \$50,000, followed the plow all last summer for his daily bread, and otherwise worked hard for a living.

It is said that Gen. Sherman has received houses and other presents worth \$50,000 since he became General of the army, exclusive of the \$49,000 worth of diamonds given by the Khedive to Mrs. Fitch, and since divided among the General's daughters. For the past 15 years he has been paid \$17,500 a year, and he will draw his salary until his death.

A Judge Who Legislates.

The medical men of Brownsville have been indicted by the grand jury, under the instructions of the Circuit Court Judge, for giving prescriptions for quarts of whisky to persons who said they wanted it for sickness. The Judge holds that the physicians must see the patient, and be satisfied that he or she needs the spirit remedy before they can prescribe. No diagnosis of a case, where a man wants a quart of whisky prescription, is regarded by the Judge as official.

Growth of Railroads.

The growth of Southern railroads since January, 1879, is remarkable, fully \$200,000,000 having been put into the construction of new lines. During the past four years Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana and Texas have doubled their mileage. How large has been the increase in other States the following table will show:

	Mileage Oct. 1883.	Mileage Jan. 1879.
Alabama	2,095	1,832
Arkansas	1,574	783
Florida	1,083	487
Georgia	2,342	2,445
Kentucky	2,009	1,528
Louisiana	1,149	406
Mississippi	1,762	1,126
North Carolina	1,000	2,445
South Carolina	1,517	1,419
Tennessee	2,031	1,065
Texas	5,790	2,428
Virginia	2,090	2,428
Total	26,949	17,200

Talmage on the Ballot.

Mr. Talmage, in a late sermon, likened the American ballot-box to the Ark of the Covenant, and described the fees which beset it. Carried in front of the Nation, it had often caused the waters of trouble to part before it, and had served as a relief of popular feeling, and thus prevented a revolution by the sword. Its fate would decide the fate of the Nation. Ignorance is one of its mightiest foes. A property qualification for citizenship would never answer, for many of the brightest and most intelligent men never owned property, while some of those who owned most of it were most ignorant. No man should be allowed to vote unless able to read the American Constitution, calculate the interest on the public debt, and tell the difference between a monarchial and a republican form of government. Education should be compulsory, and if a man refuses it he should be denied the ballot. Spurious voting was another great foe. It is a crime, an attempt to assassinate the Republic. He who lays unholy hands on the American ballot-box deserves extermination.

The Verbiage of the Courts.

"I was in Court a few days ago," said a time-worn litigant, "when a young lawyer, arguing before Judge Barnard, read from one of the papers in the case including the verbiage. The Judge suggested a briefer statement on the point, probably believing with the Judge of the Supreme Court in the anecdote, that Justices may be presumed to know something of the forms of law. The young man then stated his point in plain and condensed English. The idea then struck me when would it be possible to relieve the law of all the flummery of the verbiage now employed. In actual proceedings before a Magistrate this verbiage is discarded as absolutely unnecessary in argument; yet it is religiously maintained in all matters of pleading and in all orders, injunctions, etc., granted by the courts. Half the delays grow out of this use of verbiage. Half the quibbles by which some unscrupulous lawyers make their living are based upon this needless use of unnecessary words. A lawyer who was present could give him no encouragement to look for a speedy reform; on the contrary he irreverently said that the verbiage of the law was necessary to the existence of a lawyer as the flummery of some religions was to the success of its advocates and ministers."

His Wife Was Married.

"Are you married?" asked the Justice of a man who had been arrested for vagrancy.
"No, I am not married, but my wife is."
"No trifling with the court."
"Heaven bless us! I am not trifling with the court. I was married, but got a divorce. My wife got married again, but I didn't; so I am now married, but my wife is."

Savannah, Ga., had a million dollar fire recently.

Foods of the South.

From the Knoxville Chronicle.

The one great need of the South is skilled labor.

Whenever an iron furnace is built, the mechanics must be brought from the North.

Whenever a great factory is built, the builders must be brought from the North.

Whenever a cotton mill is to be built, the architects must be brought from the North.

Whenever some great work of engineering is to be constructed, the engineers must be brought from the North.

Indeed, a very large proportion of the skilled mechanical industries of the South are operated by men from the North.

The Southern youth who is ambitious of fame and fortune, studies law or medicine, theology or educational literature. The mechanical arts are looked on with disfavour.

The result is the Southland is run down over with lawyers, doctors, teachers and preachers, while there is a sad dearth of mechanical and mining engineers, scientific surveyors, architects, iron, steel, brass, copper, silver and tin workers, furnace-builders, cabinet-makers, wood and stone carvers, bridge-builders, bookbinders, carriage-makers, gunsmiths, cotton, silk and woolen mill operators, finishers of fine leather, tool and cutlery-makers, boiler-makers, glass workers, plumbers and gas-fitters, harness, saddle and trunk-makers, piano and organ-makers, machinists, paper-mill operatives, bleachers and dyers, dentists, tailors, shoemakers, house-builders, painters, freezers, watch-makers, prescriptionists, and a hundred other occupations requiring skilled hands and intelligent heads.

It is true we have native Southern men winning respectable fortunes in many of the foreign departments of educated labor, but after all the majority of the skilled laborers of the highest grades are either from elsewhere or have been trained by those from elsewhere.

We rejoice, however, to note the fact that the South is alive to the importance of the skilled industries. Our young men are looking with more favor on those pursuits requiring skilled hands and skilled brains. Our parents are pondering over the problem of educating their sons to become "glittering generalities" or substantial specialists. And the day is dawning when the mechanical arts and sciences, the practical pursuits of life, the studies of the artisan and the triumphs of skilled hands, will be deemed more glorious and as more valuable than the legions of the legal system, the quackery of the medical fraud, the half-fidelity of the ill-educated preacher or the misinformation of the non-educated teacher.

In vain have the better class of lawyers, doctors, preachers and teachers struggled to keep out of their honorable professions those who are unfitted to enter them. There has been a general lowering of the tone of the professions in consequence of the infusion of inferior material, and the ill-mannered competition resulting from the exasperating struggle for a livelihood in these overcrowded walks of life.

Our Southern young men must be encouraged by the public good will to prepare for the career of an independent, first-class, remunerative, skilled mechanic to that of a fourth-rate attorney, preacher, doctor or teacher. Public opinion has much to do in shaping the course of young men in life.

And, in conclusion, we will say that young ladies have much to do in shaping the careers of young men; and as long as young ladies worship at the altars of lawyers, doctors, preachers and teachers, and desert the altars erected to skilled hands and heads—as long as young ladies prefer to struggle with respectable poverty as the wife of a professional man to becoming the honored mistress of a home of comfort as the wife of a skilled artisan, so long will the professions be overcrowded, and so long will the South have to look to Europe and the North for its skilled labor.

The Women of the South.

M. Quail, in Detroit Free Press.

Whenever the demagogue of northern politics grows weary of kluks in the South, he assails Southern women. He claims that they were enthusiastic over secession, encouraged rebellion, and that they still hate the "Yankee" with a bitterness almost personally dangerous. The first part of the charge is true—the latter an outrageous slander. Modern history cannot name a war in which the wives and daughters of an army were more enthusiastic and self-sacrificing. To the men of the South the war was the solution of a political problem. To the women it seemed an attempt of the North to conquer and desolate the country. They finally and earnestly believed that the South had long been oppressed, and that the war was to further abridge rights and liberties. Believing thus, it may be safely asserted that nineteen out of every twenty women in the South were Trojans in their courage, Spartans in their fortitude, and Romans in their faith and self-sacrifice. Husbands and fathers and brothers were made ready for war and given a woman's blessing, and even had the Confederate conscription act been less stringent, the able-bodied man who shirked military service could not have lived at home for the taunts of the women.

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The Failure of a Republican Scheme.

From the American Register.

The attempt to make a new political issue out of the recent decision of the Supreme Court has signally failed. The country is not willing to reopen the agitation over the negro. The war settled whatever was debatable and unsettled on the negro question, and there is no farther need of vexing the country with this aggravating problem. The negro was not only emancipated, but for partisan purposes was clothed with the ballot and has all the rights which are given to an American citizen—all the political rights which can be given him by law. Inasmuch, then, as he stands forth with all the privileges the Federal Government can give him, it would seem as if the nation had discharged all the duties incumbent upon it, and there was no further necessity for discussing the case. The action of the Supreme Court of the United States in setting aside an act of Congress found to be unconstitutional, cannot reopen the question of the rights of the negro, for no constitutional right has been denied him. The act of Congress which was set aside was an attempt to do something for which there was no warrant. It was entirely unnecessary, and the negro is better off with the act annulled. Scheming politicians have endeavored to take advantage of this decision of the court to raise an issue which might give a decaying party something to fight for, but the better sense of the country has put its foot down upon such nonsense and the attempt is a flat failure. The white element has a kindly feeling for the negro. They do question the wisdom of the men who forced him into the duties of citizenship, unprepared as he was for such a position, but they do not lay the blame upon him. He is now an important factor in the politics of the country, and instead of tempting him to demand more, the men who claim to be his friends should strive to properly instruct him in the high duties to which he has been admitted. But they ignore this very necessary duty and seek to put in its stead a clamor for additional privileges. This is not done because they think he needs more privileges, but because they think such professions of friendship will stay the tendency of the negro to cut loose from his past political associations and hold him fast to the Republican party. The negro is, however, wise enough to see that these attempts to push him forward beyond proper limits is a delusion and a snare and cannot be accomplished. Hence, the leaders among them look coldly upon the hypocritical pretensions of their old political allies and are not ready to demand more than the law gives them. The paramount duty of the white race in this country is not to hold out delusive hopes to the colored race, but to make them worthy of the privileges which they already possess. The ballot has been greatly debased and disgraced by the addition of a mass of ignorance to its voting power, and the highest duty of patriotism is to endeavor to make amends for this evil by measures calculated to lessen its dangers. These measures are the education of the negro, the placing before him of proper examples and such advice as he needs for the just fulfillment of his mission as a voter. To do these things well does not need senseless agitation nor the promise of further privileges and benefits. But the men who, with great ostentation, put themselves forward as the special friends of the negro care little or nothing for the protection of the ballot. All they want is to maintain political power and they care little how that is done. The negro may well cry aloud to be spared from such friendship, for it bores him no good and ultimately would do him great harm. Let the negro seek wise counsels and be governed by what will secure him the greatest amount of respect from white men irrespective of the designs of men who would use him for their own ends. This is wisdom, and if they follow this course they will not lack friends nor influence.

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Prof. R. A. Clark is a native of Tennessee and a Christian gentleman of the highest type. He has studied and taught for twelve years in the town of Winchester, and his work and success in the classroom drew him to the city and of the most accomplished teachers in Tennessee. While he is a self-made man and teacher, and no graduate, yet none of our college-bred teachers will dare question or test his ability and skill by competing or comparing results with him. Free from the restraints of the old colleges he has readily accepted natural or Normal methods.

Miss Estill graduated in Mary Sharp College in 1875, and that institution honored her with a position as teacher, giving to her work and scholarship much praise. Since then she has spent two years in the Normal preparing herself for the grand work of teaching. She is a lady of fine ability, and an enthusiastic student and worker. Her fine social qualities, her long training in Theory and Art of teaching, her scholarship, and her experience in actual work of the school-room, all combine to make her a very superior teacher. Her fitness, both natural and acquired, will be admitted by those who witness her work.

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Miss Bessie Beauchamp, of Texas, takes the place vacated by Prof. Wm. McIlhenny. She has several years' experience as a teacher. We assure our patrons and students that no mistake has been made in her selection. She was for years a student of President Terrill's in Missouri.

Miss Lillie Bledsoe taught the Music the past two years, and her success has warranted the Faculty in purchasing new instruments throughout her work in future. In this Department she will compare favorably with teachers of other schools.

Miss Marie French takes charge of an Art School in the Normal. This is a new and valuable feature to which we call special attention. She is well qualified, and comes to make permanent and successful this Department of the school.

Mrs. Maud Terrill, well known to the students and friends of the Normal, will teach half her time in the various Departments, as may be needed.

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For circulars, testimonials, and full particulars, address Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of these

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